THE U.F.A.

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THE UNITED FARMERS of ALBERTA

Vol. I. CALGARY, ALBERTA, JULY 15, 1922 No. 10

Co-operation the Next Stage in Social Development

An Unprofessorial Professor Discusses the Farmers' Movement and the Future of Civilization.

"Far-reaching modifications of the capitalistic system are inevitable. The development of efficiency in co-operation is the only alternative to the development of collectivism of a bureaucratic form."

Sitting in "The U.F.A." office, a well-built, practical-looking man of more than average height, his face weather-beaten after a tour of several weeks through the farming areas of the West, removed his straight briar pipe from time to time to express in pithy sentences his views on the organized farmers' movement, and upon the prospects of co-operation in Alberta, in Canada, and throughout the world.

A Practical Theorist.

C. R. Fay, Fellow and Lecturer of Christ's College, Cambridge, England, and Professor of Economic History in the University of Toronto, gives the impression of being an original and creative rather than merely an academic thinker. Unprofessorial in manner, he has the habit of coming straight to the point, and of conveying in a few sentences ideas which reveal the union of practical and theoretical knowledge with a philosophic and humane social outlook. Professor Fay is an eminent authority on the co-operative movement, which he has studied at first hand in several countries of Europe, as well as in North America. He is the author of "Co-operation at Home and Abroad," one of the standard works on co-operation in the old world. His studies were interrupted during the war, when he served, first as a machine gunner in France, and later on the staff of the British Army. Now he is making a study of the problem of land settlement and co-operation in Western Canada. His conception of a proper immigration policy, which it may be possible to outline in a future issue of "The U.F.A.", differs in many material points from that of certain public men who would seek to solve Canada's problems by stimulating, artificially, a mass movement from Europe to the Western plains.

On the subject of co-operation Professor Fay has strong opinions. He believes that economic changes of a vital character are necessary to the preservation of a free society, that the growth of agricultural co-operation is one of the healthiest activities of to-day, and a most hopeful one for the future. Conspicuous successes, he states, have been achieved in Denmark, where practically all the business activities of a people mainly devoted to agriculture are carried on co-operatively.

Finance as the Servant of the People.

The dominating financial and commercial institutions must be prepared to be adapted to new conditions, he believes, if civilization is to be preserved; and the building up of powerful units of producers, trained in the practice of co-operation, and systematically asserting their claims to share in the direction of economic life, is the means by which this process of adaptation may be most rapidly accelerated. He is convinced, however that these changes can only be brought about by the building up of the strength of the people in local co-operative units. When the people are efficiently and intelligently organized as co-operative groups they will be able to meet the powerful financial institutions on the basis of equality. The financing of productive enterprise is to-day controlled from above. By organizing their own strength the people will be able, in this economist's opinion, to convert finance into the servant, rather than the controlling factor in industry.

Professor Fay has been somewhat surprised to find in how large a degree producers in Canada have been content to leave distribution to a distinctive class of middlemen. The success of co-operation depends upon the people developing their own capacity to do things for themselves, first locally, and then in a larger sphere. They must have the co-operation of other classes, but must be able to meet these classes on equal terms.

"The first essential to holding good settlers," he said, "is a right policy of land settlement. The second essential is the reconstruction of rural life around various forms of co-operative enterprise. Co-operation on its economic side—I have no concern for the moment with its political side, which is a natural development, but should not overshadow the economic—means better business, better farming and a better country life. It means better business, for experience has shown that, alike in the old world and in the new, the most efficient unit for production is the comparatively small farm—especially in mixed farming.

Local Intensity Test of True Co-operation.

"But if the unit of production is to remain small these units must be combined for purchase and sale; for thus only can the small men obtain the marketing economies which a large scale industrial plant realizes. It also means better farming. Agricultural education and state assistance lose half their value if there is not between the state and the individual a smaller unit to rally the local esprit de corps and improve the local farming practice. The test of true co-operation is its local intensity.

"I believe that the local organizations of farmers should be the sources of inspiration for local community effort, both in such matters as marketing and social life. Success in the larger things will be the natural outgrowth of active and intelligent local organization and the development of capacity for co-operation in all forms of local activity.

"In the teaching of economics in our universities the importance of co-operation should, I think, be strongly emphasized, and the courses should include a very thorough study of the co-operative movement throughout the world. Such instruction in the universities will be a very real service to the community, and will undoubtedly exercise a powerful influence in fostering the principles and practice of co-operation among our people. I do not think sufficient attention has hitherto been given to this subject in many university courses in economics."

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NOTICE

THE DROUGHT RELIEF ACT

The Drought Area Relief Act has been passed to enable persons residing in certain areas of Southern Alberta and their creditors to adjust their accounts, and to prevent the dissipation of the resources of needy residents by a multiplicity of action and other legal proceedings.

Any person who has been resident and actively engaged in farming operations in such drought area for at least one year prior to January 1st, 1922, and is still resident and engaged in farming can come within the provisions of the Act.

The duty of the Commissioner is to endeavor to adjust matters between residents in the said area and their creditors so as to provide for the satisfaction of just claims.

Any resident farmer within the drought relief area, or any creditor of such resident farmer, can apply to the Commissioner for an enquiry into and an adjustment of his affairs.

It is recommended that applications be forwarded at once, as if there is any delay the detail work necessary in the adjustment of each account cannot be completed in time after the crop is harvested.

Any resident farmer, or creditor, failing to make application before August 15th next does so at his own risk, as it may not be possible to get the necessary help and complete enquiries after that date.

Applications for such relief, and to come under the provisions of the Act, should be made at once, in writing, to the Commissioner, Drought Area Relief Act, 139 Lougheed Building, Calgary, so that steps can be taken to make the necessary inquiry.

For further particulars apply to

E. J. FREAM,
Commissioner, Calgary.

THE U. F. A.

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W. NORMAN SMITH, Editor. H. HIGGINBOTHAM, Manager.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscription fee, $1.00 per annum. To all members of the United Farmers of Alberta, the United Farm Women of Alberta, the paper is included in the contribution of $2.00 per annum, per member, remitted to Central Office, through the Secretary of the Local to which the member belongs. Price for single copies, 5 cents. Remittances must be made direct to the U.F.A., by postal note, post office, bank or express money order. Sending currency through the mail is always a matter of risk.

RELIABILITY OF ADVERTISERS.

We will not knowingly accept any other than reliable advertisements, and no advertisements for liquor, tobacco, mining stocks, or extravagantly worded real estate will be published. Our readers will oblige us greatly if they will advise us promptly, should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any advertiser making use of "The U.F.A."

ADVERTISING RATES.

Commercial Display, 20c. per agate line or $2.00 per inch. Livestock Display rates on application. Classified—(See Classified Page for details.)

We allow no discount for time or space on display advertising. To ensure insertion, all changes of copy and new matter must be in our hands 5 days in advance of date of publication. Reading matter advertisements will be marked "Advertisement."

Vol. I. CALGARY, ALBERTA, JULY 15th, 1922 No. 10

EDITORIAL

Does This Mean That Disintegration Is Already Beginning?

"A definite move is afoot to raise funds for the organization of a national Progressive party, with a central political organization and all the usual machinery of orthodox party propaganda."

The above announcement was made in a recent editorial in the Ottawa Citizen, a newspaper which is in very close touch with political circles at Ottawa, and under its present editorship has been made conspicuous by its accuracy and its fairness to the organized farmers as well as to other classes. Reports from other sources are of a similar character. While the opportunity to consult U.F.A. members returning from the Capital has not arisen, these reports are so widespread as to warrant attention. If true, they indicate that a concerted and determined attempt is being made by certain politicians to destroy the democratic bases upon which the Alberta farmers' organization is founded, and to restore the party system which the people of this Province decisively rejected at the polls in the elections of last December.

Most Hopeful Sign.

From the standpoint of the future of the farmers' movement in Canada, the most hopeful sign is the apparent assumption of the Ottawa Citizen, and some other authorities, that the Alberta members of Parliament will remain a unit in opposition to the wrecking policy.

Unless all signs fail the testing time of the democratic principles upon which the organized farmers of Alberta have built is now at hand. The electors in Alberta did not rout the old parties in order that they might create another. The farmers were aware that the system itself was the rock upon which in the past every farmers' organization had foundered. No matter how fair its first promise, a political party directed and controlled from above inevitably leads, finally, to plutocracy—to government by the influence of money through the centralized party machine. No party leader has ever been strong enough to resist this tendency.

But the Ottawa Citizen not only declares that an attempt is being made to convert the farmers' movement into a political party on the old plan. It also states that the desire for office of some of the farmers' present leaders is leading them in the direction of fusion with the Liberal party. If the difference between the Liberal party and certain Progressives is so slight as some members believe it to be, argues this newspaper, "surely it would be more straightforward to come out plainly under Liberal colors."

It is interesting to note that the Citizen, after a critical examination of present tendencies, expresses the opinion that members who instinctively oppose the foundation of another party machine are right. It is also significant that this Ottawa newspaper shows a keener appreciation of the realities of the situation in Alberta than any of the Alberta daily newspapers.

"The Easiest Way."

"Mr. Crerar's quite obvious desire to link the Progressives up with the Liberals, and Premier Drury's frank declaration in favor of something like fusion in Ontario," says the Citizen, "show very plainly how Progressive party politics is tending. The political leaders believe, sincerely, that they can best serve by being in office. They are no different from other party leaders in this belief. But seeing no immediate prospect of attaining office by the uphill path of educating an independent Progressive opinion in the country, sufficiently strong to elect the Progressives to power, the easiest way would naturally seem to be to make an alliance with the Liberals.

The Effect of One Session at Ottawa.

"One session at Ottawa has produced a noticeable effect on the Progressives. There are very few men in public life, whether they call themselves Progressive or by any other party name, who manifest the capacity to think ten years ahead. They are elected to Parliament, in the great majority of constituencies, because they most nearly reflect the current opinions of the electorate. They may seem to be at the head of the procession, but it is rather because they know the art of keeping in step, however aimlessly the procession may march, than because they are leaders of an educated political force with an objective clearly aimed for ahead.

"Much effective educational work along political and economic lines in Canada has been done in recent years by such men as Mr. H. W. Wood in Alberta, and Mr. J. J. Morrison in Ontario. They have done, and are doing, the spadework among the farmers. It is significant that they are the least anxious to see the organized farmer movement converted into a political party, or to be linked up with any political party.

"The United Farmers of Alberta had to enter politics, largely owing to the failure of the orthodox parties to respond to the awakened public spirit of that Province. But Alberta is obviously ahead of the procession in Canada. The Progressive members, with few exceptions, from other parts of the country, are little, if any, ahead of the Liberals in their political thinking. Nor do they manifest any marked desire to venture far ahead.

"At the Door of the Liberal Caucus."

"Unless there is an awakening of public opinion before next session, in the constituencies that elected Progressive representatives to the House of Commons, the Government can have the support of sufficient Progressive members to keep them in power on Premier Mackenzie King's own terms. Another session of the glamor of Ottawa, and the Liberals seem likely to have the situation entirely in their own hands. They need make no special overtures. The belief in the importance of holding office is sufficient: Progressive party knocks at the door of the Liberal caucus may be heard all around the corridors before the end of another session.

"The exceptions may decide to stay out, satisfied to remain as private members in an independent position, blazing the trail for another ten years or so, until public opinion in Canada is ready for something more effective than the ins and outs and ups and downs of tariff politics. In the meanwhile, the independent Progressives instinctively oppose the organization of another party machine. They seem to be right. It would be nothing more than the fifth wheel to a coach, until there is a more apparent difference between Progressive and Liberal politics than the key speeches have disclosed this session."

Canada Mirrored in the House of Commons

By H. E. Spencer, M.P. for Battle River.

In this article Mr. Spencer broadly outlines the complex problem of government in Canada, and discusses the points of view reflected by the groups of members from various parts of Canada. The new member, he states, cannot fail to realize the need for a greater number of members in Parliament responsible to the people and free from party ties. "The Government," says Mr. Spencer, "apparently stands helpless, blindly ignoring the writing on the wall—that private interests have a throttle hold on the credit of the nation; and so hesitates to appoint a committee (as has been requested) to inquire into the all important subject of credit control."

To the man in the street the matter of governing Canada may appear to be an easy matter, but by those whose duty it has been to attend a session of the Parliament at Ottawa it is readily accepted that the reverse is the fact. Instead of having one large viewpoint to consider, the addresses in reply to the Speech from the Throne showed clearly there were at least five.

Starting from the Atlantic, we have the Maritime Provinces, whose great desire is to get greater freedom of trade with the United States and whose members frequently remind the House of the good old days before Confederation. At the same time they do not hesitate to ask for protection for their coal mining and iron industries. There is no doubt that these Provinces did not benefit through coming into Confederation and ultimately allowing the unnatural barrier of a tariff wall to be placed between them and their natural market.

The Strongholds of Protection.

Ontario and Quebec come second and third, the former a mixture of industrial and farming activities. The manufacturing interests being thoroughly organized, they largely control political thought. Labor, which represents a large percentage of the vote, is not organized politically and allows its opinion to be governed by the dictates of its employers. The latter Province is also a mixture of agriculture and industrialism, but different from her neighboring sister by race and creed. Here again the manufacturing and financial interests entirely dominate the unorganized masses in both urban and rural districts. The representatives of these Provinces are, therefore, largely protectionists.

Leaving the smoke stacks of Ontario, we travel 1,000 miles through mostly waste land before entering the gateway of Western Canada at Winnipeg. The Prairie Provinces, being mostly agricultural, with their distant export markets, suffer from the necessity of having to pay for the long freight haul. Furthermore, not being in a position to benefit by the tariff, but at the same time being penalized because of its existence, they necessarily have a viewpoint varying from those of Ontario and Quebec, and take a definite stand for more open markets.

The fifth viewpoint is that of British Columbia, a Province that appears to be interested in a little of everything—manufacturing, mining, lumber, fishing, farming and fruit growing. She is about nine-tenths for protection and one-tenth free trade, just enough to let in those commodities she cannot produce. Besides this she has a problem all her own in regard to the Oriental immigration. Recognizing the aforesaid facts, one can readily understand tariff legislation has got to be a matter of compromise.

A Party of Many Colors.

The House is composed of five groups. The largest, being the Liberals, might be likened to Joseph's coat, as it is made up of many colors. Amongst their supporters are the low tariff men of the Maritimes, the financial and manufacturing interests of Montreal and other cities of Quebec and part of Ontario, and they control the rural vote of French Canada, to say nothing of the two western men whose views are buried in those of the Cabinet.

The Progressives, or second largest group, are drawn nearly entirely from the rural districts, and have, therefore, a common base to work on. It is easy to see that the bulk of them have done quite a bit of thinking along economic lines and show this in their presentation of their case in the House. There is the realization amongst them all, both east and west (except with respect to the two B.C. members, who appear to be tied up with the nine-tenths aforementioned), that we should have greater freedom to trade. This group has put forth more advanced thought than any other in the House.

The third party, recognized in the country as the Liberal-Conservative, but in the House as the Tories, draw their adherents from Ontario, except four, who come from New Brunswick. They represent financial and manufacturing interests and are known as the "stand pattern" on protection. Due credit, however, must be given to them for stating a policy and being consistent in fighting for it, which praise cannot be given to the Liberals.

W. G. FARQUHARSON,
Who was elected member of the Legislative Assembly for Ripstone in the by-election on June 10th.

The fourth group are the two Labor members, who very ably present the views of the great industrial class, and the fth is the Independent member from Comox-Alberni, who first legislates for his constituency, and then gives a thought to B.C.

How Groups are Aligned.

On matters of Federal importance the groups generally line up on their various policies, the Labor, however, voting with the Progressives and the Independent giving each support in turn. On Provincial matters this rule does not apply. For instance we have seen a Tory join hands with a Liberal in trying to get special treatment for the Harbor of St. John. When the matter of the marketing of potatoes for New Brunswick is touched, at once Liberal, Progressive and Tory members from that Province fight side by side. When the Minister of Public Works brought down his estimates, it was noticed that each member acted as an individualist for preferential treatment irrespective of party and grabbed all he could get. To British Columbia, however, must be given the laurel for co-operation as far as their representatives in the House are concerned. That Province sent members as Liberals, Conservatives, Progressives and Independent, but when matters such as Oriental immigration, control of the drug traffic, the fishing industry or the tariff come up for discussion, all the members act as a unit.

A great deal of advertising has been done with respect to the three transcontinental lines that gird Canada from east to west with bands of steel, but the cost of these bands at the present time, together with the illogical tariff that is acting as an agency to help accumulate wealth in certain centres at the expense of the masses, are two factors that are breaking the heart of the nation.

Parliamentary Anomalies.

Some curious anomalies present themselves to the student of Parliament. We have the Conservatives (the champions of private interests) supporting public ownership of railways because they were forced to take them over on account of the failure of private enterprise. In this they are readily supported by the Progressives because they believe in public ownership, though they usually hold opposite views to the Conservatives. Under the same category may be mentioned the Civil Service Commission, which was brought into being by the Conservatives to do away with patronage. The Liberals, if true to their traditions, would support both of the above, but, on the contrary,

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ALL U.F.A. CANDIDATES ELECTED

In the Provincial by-elections on June 10, W. G. Farquharson, U.F.A., defeated J. J. McKenna, Independent, in Ripstone; and M. Chernishuk, U.F.A., defeated A. E. Shandro, Liberal, in Sedgewick. A. G. Andrews, of Morrin, was returned by acclamation on nomination day. The U.F.A. strength in the Legislature is now 41 members, of a total of 61.

Queenstown Local a Centre for all Community Effort

How Adverse Conditions Proved Incentive to the Creation of an Active and Efficient Organization and the Development of the Spirit of Co-operation—The Queenstown Juniors and What they Have Accomplished.

The big hall was crowded with people, all the seats were taken, all the standing room at the back of the seats and in the doorways was filled. The Queenstown Junior U.F.A. were giving a demonstration of their year's work in physical training and folk and aesthetic dancing, and all their parents, brothers and sisters, friends and neighbors, as well as many people from surrounding districts, to the number of about five hundred, had come to see. A dozen boys and young men stood ready at the front of the hall, straight, lithe young fellows, holding themselves with ready, cheerful confidence. The horizontal bars were placed ready, and at a word from the instructor the drill began. One after another, the boys swung over the bars, under one and over the next, swung up on their arms, vaulted over the vaulting horse with a dozen different "stunts" all carried out with promptness and ease. Enthusiastic applause greeted the conclusion of their program, and the curtain was drawn from the stage for the girls' performance, a series of dances typical of the various countries in the British Commonwealth, interspersed with choruses by all the young people. Hornpipes, jigs, reels and fancy dances were shown by single dancers or groups of two or three, in appropriate costumes. Little maidens with long curls or sleek, bobbed heads danced with dainty lightness, and their older sisters were like graceful fairy queens, delighting the audience. The concert ended with the singing of "O, Canada," and the Junior yell.

Result of a Year's Hard Work.

This capable and finished performance represents a year's work. Every Saturday afternoon in winter, and every Saturday evening in summer, the Junior Local meets, and each meeting begins with physical drill for the boys and dancing and club swinging for the girls. They are fortunate in having efficient instructors who have been willing to devote a great deal of time to helping them. Lieut. Frank Harvey, who served in the C.E.F. during the war, and is also the secretary of the U.F.A. Local, drills the boys, and Mrs. A. Alston, who has had some years' experience teaching dancing and physical culture and directing pageants in American cities, directs the girls' exercises. Both instructors say that they find the work intensely interesting, and both are keen advocates of the value of physical training for young people. That it gives grace and poise was evident, and that the young people like it was shown by the regular attendance at all meetings. It was also maintained that the feeling of perfect command of one's muscles has a wholesome mental reaction.

Many Other Activities.

But the work of Queenstown Junior Local is not confined to these activities. Once each month they have a business meeting, and once a month a social meeting. In winter a light supper is usually served, with a nominal charge of ten cents. The Local publishes a monthly newspaper, after the style of school publications, and an innovation which met with warm approval was the writing of a serial story by the members in turn. The newspaper and installments of the story are read at the meetings. Speaking and debating are also encouraged, and a regular feature is for the president to call on various members for impromptu speeches, sometimes on current events and sometimes on humorous topics. The programs at the social gatherings are often impromptu, too, and are usually very successful. One such impromptu program took the form of a farce, "In a Photographer's Studio."

Such a Local and such a record are only possible through the whole-hearted co-operation of the young people, their parents, the teachers of the schools in the district, and the instructors. And indeed it appears that the co-operative spirit must be strong in the Milo community. The history of the Queenstown Local, and its community work for the past twelve years, make a background that largely accounts for this.

Accomplishments of Queenstown Senior Local.

The Queenstown U.F.A. Local was organized in 1910, and found a good deal of work lying ready to its hand. Mr. John Glambeck, who was for several years secretary of the Local, said he thought it fortunate that the district was so unlucky—and Mr. Glambeck is not Irish, either. But the isolation of the district, and the handicaps it has had, have made it necessary for the members of the Local to hold together and work together for the common good, with very happy results.

It was largely through the efforts of the Local that a bridge was secured over the Bow River south of Cluny, making a more direct road to the railway, and saving farmers of the district a great many miles in marketing their grain. A co-operative buying association and lumber yard in Cluny did a thriving business for a number of years, and it is reckoned that in 1918 a total of $1,000 was saved for the members. This business was sold in 1919, as an opportunity offered, and it was thought that the Blackie-Lomond branch would be built through the Milo district, and that a new business could be started there. This railway has not yet been built, however, although the Local has made strenuous efforts, along with surrounding Locals, to induce the railway company to build it. A committee is at work constantly on this matter, and this spring Mr. E. C. Barnes, the president, was appointed a delegate to go to Edmonton to see if the Provincial Government could give any assistance, and also to talk to the Minister of Railways as to the feasibility of building an electric railway. This was found to be exceedingly expensive, however.

Last spring, also, the Local was the means of saving to members from $50 to $75 each on freight rates on hay and oats, by getting the free freight on feed extended to Cluny, their station.

Proud of Community Hall.

The members of Queenstown Local are especially proud, and with just reason, of their Community Hall. When the schoolhouses in the district became inadequate, the Local began to discuss the building of a hall. There were several objections to be overcome. The first was as to location, but this was settled by building the hall precisely in the centre of the district. The biggest difficulty was the raising of the necessary money. The Co-operative Association took the matter up, and at a meeting of shareholders it was decided to sell 350 shares, the proceeds to go towards the building of the hall, and the shareholders to become full members of the Co-operative Association. A campaign was at once begun, and when sufficient money had been collected, bids to build the hall were called for. It cost over $6,000, and is now practically free of debt. The board of the Co-operative Association are responsible for its renting and care.

The hall is 36 feet wide and 72 feet long, with full basement. The main hall has a maple floor; there is a stage with curtains and wings, and there are two cloak rooms and ticket booth, piano and chairs. The building is furnace-heated, electrically lighted, and contains a cistern. In the basement are a dining-hall with three long tables and seats, and a fully equipped kitchen.

Church and Sunday school are held in the Community Hall, as well as all other meetings and gatherings, and there is a place for a moving picture machine. Occasionally picture shows are brought in by outside firms and shown in the hall. During the "flu" epidemic it was turned into a hospital.

Typifies Spirit of Co-operation.

It is indeed a splendid building, but the spirit of co-operation which it typifies is

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The strength of the U.F.A. as an educational, economic, social and political force, lies in the Locals, and the building up of active, vigorous local units has always been the primary and fundamental task of members of the organization. The influence of the Locals is commensurate with the service which they can render in the communities in which their members reside, by becoming the sources of inspiration for local effort and the centres of social life. To paraphrase the words of a well-known sociologist, Mr. H. P. Vowles, who was quoted in the last issue of "The U.F.A.", "without a broad sustaining base of knowledge and effort in all of us," no elected representatives can hope to handle the wider aspects of our business and national life.

Upon this page is published an article descriptive of the methods employed in building up one local unit and of the successes which this unit has achieved in Senior and Junior Branches. No two Locals are confronted by exactly the same problems, and no two have been built up by exactly the same methods. The experiences of a number of other Locals which have been conspicuously successful will be outlined in subsequent articles, and it is hoped that these may be suggestive and helpful to Locals and District Associations throughout the Province.

The Provincial Secretary's Page

Information From Central Office For Officers and Members.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR No. 6, 1922.

To Officers and Members.

Requests for Speakers.

I am requested by the Central Board to advise Locals of the following general conditions to be observed in calling for speakers:—

All organization work in each Federal Constituency is under the direction of the U.F.A. District Director, and all requests for speakers must be made direct to him. Names and addresses of District Directors are appended. Before calling for a speaker Locals are urged to get in touch with surrounding Locals and endeavor to arrange a district rally or series of meetings so that more effective work can be done at less expense. In all cases preference will be given in allotting speakers to districts arranging a series of meetings. It has been the custom with some Locals to endeavor to get speakers to deliver addresses at picnics. This is a custom that should not be encouraged, as it is the experience of members of the Executive and the Central Board that very little attention is paid to speakers on these occasions. There are usually too many other attractions to draw people's attention, and it is only a faithful few who give the speaker a hearing, so that those whom it is most necessary to interest therefore are not reached.

Advertise Meetings.

It should be borne in mind by Locals that it may not always be possible to accede to the request for a speaker. The District Director as well as members of the Executive have many calls upon their time. When any speaker comes to address your Local meetings make sure that advertising has been thoroughly done to secure a large attendance. The Secretary, and if possible some other officers of the Local should be on hand at least one half hour before the advertised time for the meeting to commence in order to sign up new members. Don't be contented with securing the attendance of members only; non-members as well should be specially invited—a personal invitation being given them. No meeting should be held without an opportunity being offered to new members to join up. Secretaries should never be caught without a supply of membership cards and receipts.

Strong, well organized Locals calling for speakers to address their meetings will be expected to bear the transportation expenses of the speaker. In such cases it is recommended that the amount of the transportation should be remitted by the secretary to the Central Office, and official receipt will be forwarded. Locals which can afford to pay the expenses of a speaker will by doing so assist Central Office to undertake more organization work in new territory.

Realizing the urgent need for intelligent co-ordination in planning organization work and that the Director is the person most in touch with the needs of the constituency which he represents, the Central Board at its meeting in June passed the following resolution:—

"Whereas, the District Directors are responsible for the field work of our organization.

"Whereas, in the interests of efficiency and economy in our organization it is desirable that there be the closest co-ordination in all field work that we may obtain the maximum results with the minimum of effort and expense.

"Therefore be it resolved that all calls from Locals for speakers which involve financial responsibility on Central Office be made direct to the Director of the Constituency from which such calls originate, and further, that U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Directors co-operate to this end."

Yours fraternally,
H. HIGGINBOTHAM,
Provincial Secretary.

> Matters formerly dealt with by circular from Central Office to Local Secretaries are now discussed in this department.

LIST OF DISTRICT DIRECTORS U.F.A. and U.F.W.A.

Battle River—D. Brockie, Hughenden; Mrs. J. E. Dowler, Veteran.

Bow River—J. L. Smith, Clivale; Mrs. Mary Puncke, Stonelaw.

Calgary (East)—L. McKinnon, 922 15th Ave. W., Calgary; Mrs. M. E. G. K. Scholefield, Crossfield.

Calgary (West)—C. R. MacFarquhar, Cremona; Mrs. H. W. Wood, Carstairs.

Edmonton (East)—A. Rafn, Bon Accord; Mrs. A. H. Warr, Waskatenau.

Edmonton (West, North)—W. F. Bredin, Bredin; Mrs. Jean Field, Kinuso.

Edmonton (West, South)—A. E. Brown, Westlock; Mrs. E. H. Ethridge, Rossington.

Lethbridge—C. Jensen, Magrath; Mrs. L. Peterson, Barnwell.

Macleod — Stephen Lunn, Pincher Creek; Mrs. Hector Macleod, Maseppa.

Medicine Hat — H. C. McDaniel, Whitla; Mrs. R. Clark Fraser, Rollinson.

Red Deer—R. O. German, Foreman; Mrs. R. Price, Stettler.

Strathcona—W. J. Jackman, Bremner; Mrs. Winnifred Ross, Millet.

Victoria—G. E. Rouse, Camrose; Mrs. E. Hallum, Sedgewick.

REGARDING MEMBERSHIP FEES.

A case has just recently been reported to Central Office where a Local of the U.F.W.A. had been disbanded because of the difficulty of securing the three dollar subscription from their members just at this time, notwithstanding the fact that the Local had in its treasury sufficient funds to pay the fees of all members for the year 1922, but was under the impression that this would be unconstitutional. In case there should be other Locals who might find themselves in a similar situation, Central Office wishes to advise that the most important thing at this juncture is to keep the Local alive, even though the Central Office fees cannot be paid until later in the year. The Central Office, which is established to co-ordinate the efforts of all Locals and to render service to all Locals as requested, cannot, of course, be operated without money, as the service that the Locals demand costs money to provide. At the same time the Central Office is itself doing all it can to meet the present difficult situation and if the Locals will also do their best we think we can co-operate to keep the activities of the organization going in good shape until the financial condition on the farms improves.

How Some Locals Are Meeting the Situation

For the benefit of Locals who are meeting with difficulty in keeping their members in good standing at this time, the following suggestions, gleaned from letters as to how other Locals are meeting the situation, are offered:

1. In the case of a Local having a sufficient balance in the treasury, the Central Office fees of $2.00 for each member who was in good standing in 1921 are paid from the funds.

2. Some Locals collect a $1.00 or 50c fee from each member, making up the extra amount in various ways.

3. In some cases the fee is collected in monthly installments of 25 cents, and in others the members pay in small amounts whenever they can, until the amount of the fee is collected.

4. A few Locals are raising as much money as they can, at least enough to pay the fees of five members so the Local will be in good standing. Then all who attend the meetings and take an interest in the work are considered members until they are in a position to pay their dues.

5. The fee to be sent to Central Office is collected from each member and the necessary amount for Local expenses is raised by concerts, teas, etc.

H. HIGGINBOTHAM,
Provincial Secretary.

PROVINCIAL CONSTITUENCY CONVENTIONS.

The annual convention of the Innisfail U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Provincial Constituency Association will be held in Innisfail on Saturday, July 29th, at one p.m.

All Locals are requested to be represented at the Lac Ste Anne U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Convention, which is being held at Onoway, August 1st, at 2 p.m.

The Nanton U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association meets at Stavely, July 18th, at 2 p.m., for their annual meeting and election of officers.

The annual convention of the Lacombe U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will be held in Lacombe on Thursday, July 18th.

THANKS FROM TRAVERS FARMERS

The farmers of the Travers district wish to convey, through the medium of "The U.F.A.", their deep appreciation of the kindness of the farmers of the Oliver district who so generously contributed to the car of potatoes which was received by the farmers of Travers last April.

Special to Non-Members.

On account of hard times you may not be able to get some of the farmers in your district to become members of the U.F.A. this year. In order to assist Locals to interest non-members in their districts in the U.F.A. with a view to future membership, Locals are authorized to collect and remit the sum of 50c from any non-member who would like to take the paper for six months. For this small amount you can put a non-member in touch with all the activities of the U.F.A., and make him a good prospect for membership for next year.

Causes of Depression in Farming Industry

PART TEN.

The critical examination of the credit system, states Henry Ford, has called into being a subsidized propaganda in defence of the present system, and this propaganda, at great expense, is being printed in pamphlet and circular form and published in periodicals owned by the small group of powerful interests whose control of the economic life of the public would be threatened by proposed reforms. Mr. Ford, who is associated with T. A. Edison in the advancement of certain definite plans of reform, is of the opinion that the needed changes "will be constructive, and necessarily fundamental. The trouble with many efforts at reconstruction," he says, "is that they attack matters which are not in need of reconstruction. It is just because this matter (of credit) touches life at the point of the home, of the daily work, and at the point of the public interest, that they are of such importance."

The "Endowed" Universities.

The Dearborn Independent is of the opinion that many of the privately endowed universities in the United States have been corrupted through their financial entanglements, that they are not free to give unbiased education in economics, or to examine fairly important new contributions to economic science. The state universities, it is suggested, are less susceptible to reactionary influence, but even they are not entirely free. It is pointed out that distinguished members of university faculties in the republic have been compelled to resign when their views on economic questions were not acceptable to the governing authorities. These universities wield a very powerful influence over education and public opinion in the United States.

The U.F.O. and Credit Reform.

Under the heading "Credit and the Community," the Farmers' Sun of Toronto said recently: "Credit used to be thought of as consumable goods or its equivalent, 'money,' which might have been consumed or spent by those who owned them, but having been saved, were to be loaned on interest, presumably for the purpose of producing more goods.

"Modern exponents of finance and credit define credit as the 'power to produce goods as and when and where desired.' This not only takes account of 'capital goods,' but includes also the producer and the consumer. Without demand a capitalist would not be able to borrow financial credit from a bank. If he can show that there is going to be a sure market for the goods he proposes to produce, he will have little difficulty; but, when he borrows money on the demand for goods—that demand is the consumers'—and credit based on such a demand belongs to the community and should be controlled by and for the community."

A Geneva Bulletin on the Douglas Plan

The International Labor Office, established by the League of Nations with headquarters at Geneva, has recently issued the following explanatory bulletin on the Douglas proposals:

"The Douglas-'New Age' scheme of credit reform was first put forward by Mr. C. H. Douglas, as engineer, in two books, 'Economic Democracy' and 'Credit Power and Democracy,' and in the weekly publication of the 'New Age.'

(Continued on page 9)

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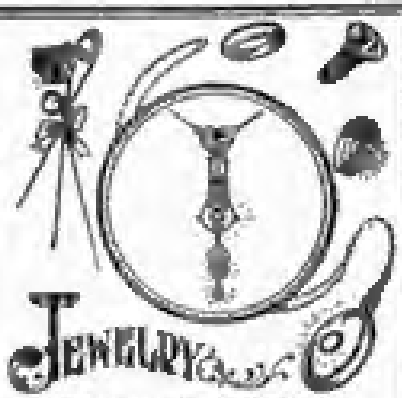

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The U.F.W.A. and Juniors

A paragraph in a certain little booklet describing the work of the United Farm Women of Alberta reads as follows:—"Wide-awake women have come to realise that back of their special problems—the efficient management of the home and the training and care of children—lie the economic problem; that labor-saving devices, conservation of health, better rural schools and higher education are directly connected with better markets, co-operative buying and selling, and better agricultural credit." And better economic conditions depend in large measure on sane, honest, efficient legislation.

This is the reason why the U.F.W.A. as an organization has made a definite place in its program for the study of citizenship—politics, if you will. There are a few short-visioned persons who have criticised the United Farm Women on this score, believing that duties of the home should entirely absorb the farm women, even in their club work. But our farm people have come to realize that they must make citizenship a daily chore, just the same as washing the dishes and milking the cows. They realize that after we have voted for our Provincial or Federal representative, we have fulfilled only a very small part of the duty of a good citizen. They believe that good citizens must follow closely the public activities of the members who are representing them in the Government of the country and decide whether they are truly carrying out the wishes of those whose representatives they are. Having arrived at a decision, they feel it is their duty as citizens to use every means of individual effort and organized influence to remove the unfaithful or incapable, and to support and encourage those who have been true to their charge.

We have come to realize that until every citizen makes the business of his country one of his chief concerns, we must expect to be manipulated by those who are taking advantage of our indifference to satisfy their own selfish greed. Let us not be satisfied until every form of our government, municipal, Provincial and Federal, is administered according to the true spirit of justice and equity to all.

J. B. KIDD,
Provincial Secretary U.F.W.A.

JUNIOR BRANCH DEBATES.

It was very refreshing, indeed, to meet several Juniors at the Secretaries' Convention and at the short course in economics held in Edmonton in March, and again to meet the large number of young people at the Junior Conference. While enjoying a round table talk with them, I asked one young man: "How do you get the members of your Club to take part in the programs?"—and the reply was "We put the subject of Debate, Affirmative and Negative, on slips of paper, together with several blanks, in a hat and whoever draws either side must take that part."

It seems to me that is an excellent plan, for by that method the best talkers do not have all the work to do, neither do the boys and girls who are backward have an opportunity to shirk. It is a splendid way of developing talent; for you see those young people will not have to draw again until every member has done his part. Everybody works.

In another Local the names are on the roll in alphabetical order and everyone takes his turn in that way.

Try to develop in your Club the principle that everyone must share the responsibility equally and you will be developing a better citizenship.

If you have a successful Junior Branch, write and let us know how it has been made so and if you are meeting with discouragements, write and we may be able to give you a little help.

Your Junior Secretary and I will be very glad to help you at any time and we will appreciate any assistance you give to us.

HENRIETTA FRASER,
Convenor of Young People's Work.

LOCAL TALENT DEMONSTRATIONS.

Many Locals vary their programs by demonstrations on various household arts. This form of lecture is sure to be enjoyed by all. Each community has its expert bread maker, butter maker, cake maker, etc. No doubt Locals would find it of advantage to make use of this talent on the part of the members. Recently Central Office has been advised of dress form demonstrations, soap-making and cheese demonstrations in addition to baking and butter making. To make use of every form of local talent is to insure interesting meetings.

CRAIGMYLE DISTRICT CONVENTION

The third convention of the Craigmyle District U.F.A. Association, in Delia recently, was attended by 76 accredited delegates and many visitors.

F. W. Bilnifer, the chairman, in his opening address pointed out the responsibility of the association to their elected representatives. The association must keep in the closest touch with them, and must act as the connecting link between the individuals in the organization and their lawmakers.

Among the resolutions, one from Hanna Local urged a closer co-ordination of the different branches of the organization. After full discussion, however, it was tabled. Another resolution, asking for more details in the financial statements, was also tabled.

A resolution regretting the attitude of Hon. T. A. Crerar in regard to the Wheat Board was discussed, but did not carry on a vote.

Confidence in U.F.A. Members.

Resolutions were passed expressing confidence in the U.F.A. members of Parliament, the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and President Wood, and endorsing their efforts toward the establishment of a Wheat Board, the reinstatement of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement and redistribution. Other resolutions dealt with the sale of fabrics, education, child welfare, medical fees, chiropractors, the liquor question, and the coal miners' strike.

G. A. Forster, M.L.A., gave a summary of the work of the last session of the Legislature, and J. Lewis Smith spoke on organization work, while W. A. Hiatt gave an address on the financial question, stating that usury has been condemned by many authorities from ancient times.

Mr. Lees brought fraternal greetings from the Organized Workers of Hanna. The next convention will be held in Craigmyle on August 2nd, when it is hoped that E. J. Garland, M.P., will be present.

CAUSES OF DEPRESSION IN FARMING INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 7)

"Supporters of the Douglas-'New Age' scheme argue that the purchasing power in the hands of the community is chronically insufficient to purchase the whole product of industry. This is ascribed to the fact that the cost of capital production, paid for by means of credit created by the banks, is charged into the price of consumers' goods. As a consequence of this lack of purchasing power, industrial communities are faced with the alternatives of continual and widespread unemployment of men and machines, as at present, or of international complications arising from the struggle for foreign markets.

To Avoid 'Vicious Spiral'

"The Douglas-'New Age' scheme proposes to remedy this defect by increasing the purchasing power in the hands of the community to an amount sufficient to provide effective demand for the whole product of industry. It is, of course, recognized that this cannot be done by the mere creation of more money, such a course necessarily giving rise to the 'vicious spiral,' prevalent during the war, of increased currency, higher prices, higher wages, higher costs, still higher prices, etc. The proposal in its essentials, aims to create more money, but, at the same time, to regulate the price of consumers' goods, basing them on the real cost of production. It is urged that by thus selling goods at the 'just price,' and simultaneously issuing new money in the requisite amount as statistically determined, purchasing power could be increased to, and maintained at, the point where it would be sufficient to exercise an effective demand for the whole product of industry. Advocates of the scheme claim that its adoption would result in an unexampled improvement of the standard of living of the community through the elimination of the enormous waste prevailing in industry by reason of the lack of effective demand.

"It is claimed that the scheme provides for the control of industry by the community through the control of the credit with which industry is financed. It is also pointed out that these proposals do not necessitate expropriation in any form."

It is regarded as imperatively necessary that in any Parliamentary inquiry into proposed reforms full opportunity be given to the most competent supporters of such reforms to present their case. The effort being made in Eastern Canada to obtain direct evidence in Canada from Major Douglas in any inquiry that may be held, is inspired by this belief.

The Douglas proposals in their practical bearing upon industrial problems, are discussed month by month in "Public Welfare, a Review of Finance and Industry," published at 20 Rectory Road, Barnes, London, S.W. 13, England. The price of this review is $1 a year, and subscriptions can be forwarded through the U.F.A. Central Office. A sample may be obtained on application. In a recent issue "Public Welfare" said: "The farmers of Alberta and their activities are likely to become a subject of deep interest to students of social credit. It is not simply a question of their political organization, but the fact that they have within themselves tremendous potentialities in the purely economic field."

(To Be Continued)

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The Evolution of the U.F.A. Woman

By Mrs. Ruth Dickinson, Wimborne

Reading press reports of the U.F.W.A. Convention, one wonders how did this woman evolve, where did she come from, along what road did she come, and whither is she going?

She seems to stand out alone from all other organized women in that her status is the same as a man's in their joint organization, and that she is blazing a new trail in politics.

No old party alignments for her. She is conscious of the need of new ideals, new thoughts, and new deeds.

What are these problems she is attempting to solve? Everyone interested enough to read about the Convention would find her along with those of kindred faith applying herself to present day social problems much in need of a solution.

Women and World Citizenship

To give an inventory of her activities is quite unnecessary. At the same time it is well to note some subjects she shows herself capable of discussing. Education, Child Welfare, Public Health, (not forgetting Birth Control) and Citizenship are amongst the subjects discussed in the resolutions presented. Neither is she forgetful that citizenship has today to be understood in its widest sense—world citizenship. The width of her outlook is seen in the resolution about the changes in the school curriculum, so that children may get an education along lines that will bring conditions of world peace instead of war.

Not only at the big conventions are these women coming to the fore; at district association meetings they are speaking in public fearlessly on debatable subjects.

It was the writer's privilege to hear a woman express herself confidently on the evils of war, showing she had gone below the surface of things, and was large in sympathy with the suffering of the innocent as a result of war.

That these women are a power amongst us no one doubts, but how is it they have come to blaze this trail?

A Personal Note

To answer, it may be well frankly to strike the personal note, and describe the evolution of one woman. The trail she has come by may not be just the same as others are heading along now, but the goal is the same with all. Summed up in the U.F.A. motto, it is "Equal rights for all, special privilege for none."

Years ago, out to this far west came a light-hearted girl, on a visit, in a spirit of adventure; out of the city with all its conventions she came and the west lured her because of its bigness, its unconventionality, and its glorious sunshine. Back to nature she went, homesteading with a brother, camping out, and having a glorious life, riding hatless and astride, driving, sleighing, and applying herself to practical farming. It was a new game and a delightful experience.

So great was the attraction, she settled on a homestead, making a home for herself and her husband. Of the pleasures and hardships she met, little need be said; sufficient that she had children and worked side by side with her husband in an endeavor "to make good." Nursery, household, and farm engrossed all her attention and the world was left to go on as it might.

Broadened Sympathies

Then came a day when her sympathy extended beyond the home circle, and she showed interest in social problems; even in a new country there seemed to be need of orphanages and she helped in charitable work till the war was fought and ended.

After the war began the peace that has proved so difficult. Industry had been thrown out of gear to provide munitions for war, and men were being demobilized while the industrial system seemed totally inadequate to absorb them all. Women were thrown out of their war work and industrial stagnation set in, with financial crises and demoralized exchanges due to inflated currency.

Slowly and surely this woman became conscious that charitable work was not what the world was needing nor asking for. Somehow her work seemed futile, just a mere patching here and there, while the bulk of suffering went unhelped.

Life a Colossal Pageant

Arrived there, she had come to a certain milestone on the road; stand still she could not, so the only way out was to apply herself to sociology. Economics now became a study of intense interest, and life, life itself, a colossal pageant that made all written drama pale before it.

The world was suffering, yes suffering acutely, but it was not crying for charity. These millions of unemployed were crying for an opportunity to fulfill the duties of citizenship—not for doles.

About the same time deflation in grain prices set in and her buying power was much depreciated. That gaunt spectre, poverty, was stalking on the prairie, and she saw the innocent suffering in her vicinity; just a crowding to the wall of the weakest by a tyrannical oligarchy, called into being by the monied interests who control the major part of the wealth of Canada.

Interest in the U.F.A. movement was aroused, and she attended a district association meeting and saw, heard, and realized that men and women were striving for justice for farm folk.

Before long she was a U.F.A. worker glorying in being of service even in a small capacity, and she stands today eager for service; keen for knowledge; seeking in her own way the good, the beautiful, and the true; and fearless of criticism, but resolved to exercise patience with those who have not yet come so far on the trail.

FREIGHT RATE REDUCTIONS.

The railway commission has ordered a reduction of 7½ per cent., to become effective on August 1st, on the following commodities: Forest products, building material, bulk cement, lime, plaster, potatoes, fertilizers and other chemicals, ores, pig iron, blooms and billets, wire rods and scrap iron. The rates still remain 37½ per cent. higher than they were in 1920, when eastern rates were increased 40 per cent. and western rates 25 per cent.

The mountain grade rate in British Columbia is reduced, one mile in British Columbia to count as a mile and a quarter on the prairie.

All increases in rates on coal provided for in September, 1924, are rescinded, other than rates on anthracite and coal from the head of the lakes westward.

CANADA MIRRORED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

(Continued from page 4)

they would like to turn the railways back to private ownership and would welcome as much patronage as the people would stand for.

Quebec, which has been advertised so much as being Liberal in really Conservative, and is unsympathetic towards such legislation as prohibition, women suffrage, proportional representation, public ownership, free trade or the abolishing of patronage. One outstanding exception must be mentioned, however, in the personality of McMaster, of Brome, who is a fine example of what was once known as true Liberalism. He it was who brought forward a resolution on 921 condemning overlapping directorships, especially when held by Ministers of the Crown. He stood being supported at that by his party but the resolution was defeated by the Government of the day. This year he again brought it forward in a milder form but to our utter surprise the members of his own party who supported it a year ago followed their convictions and voted against it as a man.

The Uncrowned "King."

Other equally interesting incidents occurred. When the Minister of Defence brought down his estimates and amendments were moved by Liberal members to reduce them. A stormy debate ensued when the Minister's estimates were really supported by his own party but loudly supported for days by the Conservatives. Again when Sir Lomer Gouin, who is looked upon as the uncrowned King, made a high protectionist speech without any camouflage on the budget. He was greeted with silence by a portion of the Liberals but loudly cheered again and again by the Conservative party.

Party System Has Failed.

The vote on the budget gave proof that the party system has failed in ascertaining only the wishes of the people. Glancing at the paper report the vote looked as if the Progressives had not a mind of their own, while the fact was that they were the only ones who considered a true record of their views be at. Of the nine Progressive members who voted with the Government, two were from British Columbia and therefore protectionists and the other seven were from Ontario and represented purely urban districts and though not satisfied, considered the deal a step in the right direction. But though supporting the budget for that reason they did feel to demand relief from the duties when the budget was being discussed in committee. On the other hand many of the Liberals did not like the budget at all and for some days after the vote was taken many expected an open rupture but when it came down to the final vote they were obedient to the party whip and voted for it to a man. The Conservatives who were really pleased with so generous an budget and would have brought in a similar one if they been in power, this admission was made to the writer by an ex-Cabinet Minister, voted solidly against it just to embarrass the Government, and with the hope that they would split the Progressives.

Threat to Hold on Nation's Credit.

In conclusion, the new member realizing the very slow growth of our population, and the rapid increase in expendi-

(Continued on page 16)

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Banking and Credit Investigation

The object of the investigation is to examine into the banking and credit conditions in the province in view of the approaching revision of The Bank Act. Evidence will be taken by the Commissioner at the following points from all those who have grievances to present or who are able to give information bearing upon the subject.

FOREMOST	MONDAY, JULY 17
LETHBRIDGE	WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.
MACLEOD	FRIDAY, JULY 21.
CALGARY	MONDAY JULY 24.
RED DEER	WEDNESDAY. JULY 26.
STETTLER	FRIDAY, JULY 28.
SANGUDO	TUESDAY. AUGUST 1.
GRANDE PRAIRIE	SATURDAY, AUGUST 5.
PEACE RIVER	TUESDAY, AUGUST 8.
EDMONTON	FRIDAY AUGUST 11

In general, sitting will be held at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

D. A. MACGIBBON,
Commissioner

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Claims Amendments Raised Dairy Prices

C. F. Marker Cites Clauses in Dairy Act for Protection of the Small Producer

As people writing both the views of the Department of Agriculture upon the elimination of the Cream Grading Stations was published in the issue of The U.F.A. of May 1st, when regret was expressed at the elimination of the stations, were invited to submit their articles for publication, another letter or two resulting as a winning proposal has been passed prior to the publication of the resolution of the Amendments to the Dairy Act, were passed since that date have been received. Members who may be dissatisfied with the amendments are requested to submit any criticisms they may have to offer for publication in a further issue in the same.

Recent amendments to the Dairymen's Act have already proved beneficial to the Dairy Industry of the Province in the opinion of Dairy Commissioner Marker, expressed during a visit to the U.F.A. central Office recently.

In support of this opinion he quoted the following figures for the month of May.

In May 1921 the quantity of butter grading "special" was [illegible] per cent of the total output for the month, while in May 1922 the proportion of butter grading "special" had risen to [illegible] per cent of the total output. In the same month the percentage of butter grading "extra" had fallen from 29.5 per cent to 6.5 per cent of the total output for the month. As there is a difference of 4 to 5 cents between the grades in the price per lb. butterfat, this improvement in the quality means a great deal to the producer. The price of cream for the three principal grades in the second week of June 1921 was 51 cents, 30 cents and 17 cents per lb. butterfat, while the price for the corresponding week in June this year was 30 cents, 27 cents and 21 cents.

The estimated cost of maintaining an efficient staff of graders at work is about one-third of one cent per lb. and will be a charge against the product. At the present time there are 42 graders working in the Province.

Prohibit Discrimination

An important amendment to the Dairymen's Act that has perhaps been taken of less consideration owing to the interest taken in the abolishing of the cream stations is the repeal of section 46 and the substitution therefor of the following:

"In the purchasing of milk, cream or butterfat for the purpose of manufacturing, no person shall discriminate in the prices paid by purchasing such commodity at a lower price from one patron than is paid by such person for the same commodity at the same time to another patron, after making due allowance for the difference in grade.

"2. Where the purchaser supplied transportation other than railway transportation for such commodity purchased from a patron the cost of such transportation shall form a part of the purchase price and shall be deducted from the money paid to such patron for such commodity.

"3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed

(Continued on page 14)

WHY and HOW Your Cream is Being Graded.

The grading of cream in Alberta to-day is a very sore point with about 90% of the cream shippers.

The majority of shippers who are receiving grade No. 1 or No. 2 claim that they are taking good care of their cream but they continue to receive a poorer grade than they ever received in previous seasons.

Ten years ago two grades of cream were bought in Alberta, sweet cream and sour cream. Later sour cream was divided into two classes, No. 1 and No. 2, and sweet cream was named Special.

From 1915 to 1920 we had a great big open market in Europe, and in order to fill war orders for butter many creameries paid Special price for almost any kind of cream, sweet or sour. And just as soon as the cream shippers found that they could get Special price for sour cream many of them discontinued giving their cream very much attention.

Now, however, things have radically changed. The big European market has gone and all Alberta butter cannot be marketed in B.C.

There is a six cent duty on all Canadian butter entering the United States and two cents more will likely be added in a short time.

In order to sell our butter in the British Isles, we must produce better butter. To make better butter we must have better cream, and the more sweet cream you can produce, the better butter we will have.

So now SPECIAL cream MUST BE SWEET, and the cream that is just turning sour will grade No. 1, if it has a good clean flavor. Any other quality of cream will grade No. 2, unless it has an objectionable odor, then it will be graded Off Grade.

Here are the Cream Standards as laid down by the Alberta Government:

SPECIAL GRADE—Any lot of sweet cream which is FRESH and CLEAN IN FLAVOR, and does not contain acid in excess of 20%.

GRADE No. 1—Any lot of cream that is reasonably fresh and clean and does not contain acid in excess of 30%.

GRADE No. 2—Any lot of cream that does not meet the requirements for Grade No. 1.

OFF GRADE—Any lot of cream that is tainted with coal oil, stinkweed, manure or any moldy or any other very objectionable odor.

(Most turns your cream sour, and the degree of sourness can be figured by the use of the acid test referred to above.)

All Government Graders are assumed to be experienced and reliable men, and should grade absolutely according to the above standards. They may now and again make an error, and if you are quite sure that you are not getting your correct grade, attach a note to the handle of your cream can the next time you ship, and we will see that the grader gives your protest his attention.

Attach your letter to the handle or the lid; if you mail it your cream will be through the grader's hands before your letter reaches us. Don't ship your next can elsewhere, if you do not think the grade is correct. Write us as suggested above, and we will certainly see that you get your correct grade.

Remember we have built up our great big creamery business in the past three years on our square dealing and fast service with our direct shippers, and we haven't changed our methods of doing business. We want your patronage, and we believe that our 24 hour service and square dealing merits it.

Our trucks meet all trains immediately on arrival and the cream is graded as fast as it is unloaded into our creamery. Money Orders and empty cans are returned to you the same day as cream is received. Any time your can or cheque is delayed, telephone or wire us at our expense, and we will send you another can to use until you get your own; or we will mail you another cheque.

If you are not a regular shipper to BURNS' CREAMERY, send us your next can—if you are a regular shipper, get your neighbor to send us his next can.

SHIP SWEET CREAM, even if you can't fill your can before shipping. We would rather have a can two-thirds full of sweet cream than a full can of sour cream. Remember, WE PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES.

Get cans to suit your needs, and we would advise you to buy new cans. Old second-hand cans are liable to be more or less rusted up.

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CLAIMS AMENDMENTS RAISED DAIRY PRICES.

(Continued from page 10)

guilty of unfair discrimination and upon summary conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars and not more than five hundred dollars."

The Dairy Commissioner states that this amendment removes the objection raised by some producers that the abolition of the cream buying stations would drive the small cream shipper out of the business. In Alberta the creameries pay all railway transportation charges on cream, and must under this clause pay the same price per lb. butterfat for the same quality of cream, no matter what the size of the shipment.

Shipped 72 Per Cent Wheat Through Pool

Seventy-two per cent. of the wheat of the 1924 crop exported by Australia, or approximately 30,000,000 bushels, has been shipped through farmers' voluntary pools, stated Hon. A. E. Trethowan, a member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, during a recent visit to Calgary. "The Canadian farmer has been obtaining 25 cents per bushel more for his wheat in the world's markets, by reason of the existence of the American pool, which stabilized prices to some extent," said Mr. Trethowan, addressing the Calgary Board of Trade on July 14th. "The pooling plan was not adopted until the delivery of wheat of the 1922 harvest was beginning." The first advance given was three shillings, or about 72 cents, and the final price to the producer will be from four shillings and eightpence to five shillings and twopence. The greatest amount of overdraft or loan required at any time to handle the pooled grain was $15,000,000. Mr. Trethowan has been visiting Great Britain, the United States and Canada, with a view to bringing about co-operation between the wheat growing countries in the scientific regulation of the flow of wheat to the markets of the world. The Australian pool is voluntary. "Most emphatically, form a pool, in order that we may be able to co-operate with you. Whether yours be a government or a voluntary pool," said the Australian. He is accompanied by John T. Pope, secretary to the Farmers' and Graziers' Co-operative Company, Sydney, New South Wales.

Reject First Offer; Get Better Price

Rejecting on July 6th offers made by bonding houses for issues of Alberta Government bonds totalling $1,500,000, on the ground that the prices were unsatisfactory, the Provincial Government immediately called for new tenders, and sold the full block on the following day upon substantially better terms. The offerings on July 6th comprised an issue of $1,000,000 for thirty years, at 5 per cent., payable in Canada and the United States, for which 93.502 was offered; and an issue of $1,000,000 thirty-year 5 per cent. bonds, payable in Canada, for which 93.28 was offered. On July 7th the Government offered a block of $1,500,000 five-year bonds at 5½ per cent., and the entire issue was taken up by Wood, Gundy & Co., of Toronto, the Dominion Security Co., and Halsey, Read & Co., of New York, at a price of 99.14.

CABINET CONFERS ON WHEAT BOARD.

Premier Greenfield conferred last week with Premier Dunning, at Regina, upon the practicability of co-operation between Alberta and Saskatchewan in the creation of a wheat marketing system. The result of the conference was described by Premier Greenfield as "eminently satisfactory." During the present week the Alberta cabinet has been in session upon this subject, and is still in session as "The U.F.A." goes to press. No announcement as to the outcome is as yet available. It is stated that a session of the Legislature could be called within two weeks if it is decided to proceed with plans for the creation of a board.

The second annual midsummer reunion of the Olds School of Agriculture Alumni Association will be held on July 21st.

QUEENSTOWN LOCAL A CENTRE FOR ALL COMMUNITY EFFORT

(Continued from page 5)

still more valuable. And this air of good-will and comfortable co-operation seemed to pervade the whole gathering. "Of course, we have differences of opinion," said one of the Local officers, "but we are particularly free from the petty bickering that spoils some districts. We've had so much real work to do that the doing of it has given us confidence in ourselves and each other." A.M.T.

CANADA MIRRORED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Continued from page 11)

ture and the public debt (this after a policy of protection for the manufacturing interests for 44 years), is staggered at the cost of government of so small a population, and also by the vastness of our national debt. He cannot help but realize the dire need of more constituencies organizing for political autonomy, and by so doing, sending representatives to Parliament responsible to the people and free from party ties. With our national debt ever increasing, with the basic industries financially stranded, with quantities of manufactured goods at a loss for a market by reason of the lack of the purchasing power of the people, with unemployment reaching to the hundreds of thousands, and a promise of increase during the coming winter; the Government apparently stands helpless, blindly ignoring the writing on the wall—that private interests have a throttle hold on the credit of the nation; and so hesitates to appoint a committee (as has been requested) to inquire into the all-important subject of credit control.

Hopelessly Confusing Cries.

Instead of taking the suggested action, the Government join with the Conservatives in a repetition of the contradictory cries of "Produce more" and "Economize," or "Consume less." The solution of the difficulty seems to be to vote still larger sums of money for immigration purposes, to place more people on the farms (irrespective of the present condition of agriculture), and think that by so doing they will find a panacea for all our ills.

THE BANKING INQUIRY.

Farmers who give evidence before Professor MacGibbon, the Commissioner appointed by the Alberta Government to inquire into banking conditions in Alberta and report upon the subject of amendments to the Bank Act of Canada, need not fear discrimination against them by the banks, Professor MacGibbon points out. Any case of discrimination would itself prove valuable evidence. He states that he has already obtained much useful evidence. In the Coronation district certain abuses were revealed, and rates of 9 and 10 per cent. have been charged farmers for loans.

U.F.A. LEGAL DEPARTMENT

TAXATION OF COMMUNITY HALL.

Question: Our Community Hall is used for U.F.A. meetings, social gatherings, religious services and Sunday school. The school district have assessed us at the value of the hall. Are we liable for taxation?

Answer: The land to the extent of one acre, held by or for the use of any church and occupied by building for church purposes is exempt from school taxation. But it appears that the holding of religious services in the hall on Sunday is not the main purpose of the building in question, and as it is not owned by any church, we do not think it would be exempt.

Chapter Five of Dean Howes' "History of Agriculture" is unavoidably held over.

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